Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 2.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Sixteen members present.

On a new Genus of Extinct Turtles.—Prof. LEIDY stated that in a more careful study of the fossil turtles of Wyoming, he had determined that the one he had named *Bæna undata* belonged to a different genus. Besides other well marked distinctive characters, like the genus *Platemys*, it possessed an additional pair of plates to the usual number found in the sternum of the emydoids. These plates are intercalated between the hyo- and hyposternals. In *Platemys Bullockii* they are quadrate. In the new genus they are triangular, and the sutures defining them cross the plastron like a prostrated letter X, from which character it was proposed to name the genus CHISTERNON.

On some remains of Cretaceous Fishes.—Prof. LEIDY called attention to some teeth of fishes from the cretaceous formation, which he described as follows:—

OTODUS DIVARICATUS.

The species is indicated by an entire tooth of peculiar character, submitted to my examination by Dr. William Spillman, of Columbus, Mississippi. It was sent to him from Texas, but its exact locality is unknown. It was probably derived from a cretaceous formation. Of known species it resembles most the *Otodus semiplicatus*, Münster, of the chalk of Europe, and has likewise considerable likeness to a tooth from the chalk of France, represented in fig. ii. pl. 76, of Gervais' Paleontologie Francaise.

The crown forms an elongated demicone with the apex slightly bent forward. The enamel at the base is plicated in front and behind. The lateral denticles are conical and divergent outward and anteriorly. The root is thick, strong and notched, and rises posteriorly above the middle of the length of the tooth. Length of crown in front 13 lines; base of same external to denticles of the same width. Breadth of root 15½ lines; thickness 6 lines.

OXYRHINA EXTENTA.

A species founded on a number of teeth obtained from the cretaceous formation of Kansas, by Dr. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., and from near Columbus, Mississippi, by Dr. William Spillman.

The teeth resemble most those of *Oxyrhina Mantelli* of the English chalk, and differ mainly in the proportionately greater lateral extension of the base of the crown.

Measurements of two Mississippi specimens are as follows:—

Length of crown internally	11 lines.	8 lines.
Breadth " "	16½ "	13 "
Length of tooth at middle	14 "	10 "
Breadth of root "	18 "	14 "

Measurement of two Kansas specimens are as follows:—

Length of crown internally	8 lines.	6 lines.
Breadth " "	15½ "	12 "
Length of tooth at middle	12 "	8 "
Breadth of root "	17 "	13 "

ACRODUS HUMILIS.

Founded on a tooth adherent to a portion of limestone from the New Jersey cretaceous formation. It resembles most nearly the *Acrodus rugosus*, Ag., of the chalk of Maestricht, and the *A. polydictyos*, Reuss, of the Bohemian chalk. The tooth is 8 lines wide, 2¾ lines fore and aft. The anterior and posterior borders are not quite straight; and the extremities are angular. The upper surface is moderately convex. A nearly obsolete ridge crosses the tooth transversely, and from this ridge minute folds are directed forward and backward to end in a reticulation.

This is I believe the first time the genus Acrodus has been noticed in the American cretaceous formation. Prof. Emmons represents the tooth of a species in his report of the North Carolina Geological Survey, p. 244, fig. 97, which he attributes to the miocene. If really an Acrodus tooth, it would be the latest species yet discovered. It might be named Acrodus Emmonsi in honor of its discoverer.

PYCNODUS FABA.

This species is named from a specimen from the cretaceous formation of Mississippi, discovered by Dr. William Spillman. The fossil consists of a jaw fragment with four large teeth obliquely parallel with each other. They are elongated elliptical, and smooth; and they measure three-fourths of an inch wide, and one-fourth of an inch in the short diameter. On both sides the larger teeth, there are two rows of small teeth.

Mr. Norris spoke at some length on his effort now in progress to stock the Delaware with the true salmon (*Salmo salar*). Having procured 12,000 ova from Mr. Wilmot, New Castle, Canada, he placed then on gravel in wooden troughs of running spring water near the town of Easton, Pa. These eggs was taken in November, 1871, by manipulation of the parent fish and fecundated in the usual way, and placed in water almost down to the freezing point. The young fish were, however, plainly visible in the egg when received on the first of April, and struggling to break the shell.

On being placed in water at 52° the ova immediately commenced hatching, and in a week the fry were all out. In seven weeks the yolk sac was absorbed, and they commenced feeding off small particles of curdled milk fed to them daily for a week longer. They were then transported in large tin vessels to the Buskill, which runs through the outskirts of Easton, where a third of them were liberated at the mouth of a cold spring branch, and the remaining two-thirds placed in a small natural pond fed by a copious spring in a meadow above and discharging by a narrow outlet into the creek. Either here or at the mouth of the spring branch mentioned the fry will get such natural food as their instinct will lead them to seek, and thrive far better than if kept in artificial ponds and fed on prepared food.

The law of the salmon, as with the shad and other anadromous fishes, is that it will inevitably seek its native stream in its return from sea impelled by the instinct of reproduction, and although the Delaware is south of the limit of the geographical range of the salmon, it is on the law of nature that reliance is placed for its return to this river. It has been ascertained beyond doubt that one-half of a brood of salmon go to sea when a little over a year old, and the remaining half the following summer. The males of salmon as with shad are fecund a year earlier than the females, and it is not improbable therefore that those that migrate when a year old are males, and those that go to sea the next year are females. Mr. Norris thought the Delaware, on account of its being unobstructed by impassable dams and having a bold current, was a favorable river for trying to acclimatize salmon south of their present habitat. He is sanguine of success, and, even if the solution of this problem should not be favorable, he considers it important that the question should be definitely settled.

Mr. Norris also made some remarks on the effect of food on the external appearance of trout (*S. fontinalis*), as well as on the quality of their flesh—that, when fed in crowded artificial ponds on prepared food, the vermilion spots disappear, and the flesh deteriorates, but that the spots are restored, as well as the flavor of the fish, when placed in large ponds where they can find natural food. He also spoke of the malformation of young trout and salmon on being hatched, the body being curved around the yolk-sac, causing their death in a few weeks.

July 9.

The President, Dr. **Ruschenberger**, in the chair.

Thirteen members present.

On Artemia from Salt Lake, Utah.—Prof. **Leidy** directed attention to a bottle containing numerous specimens of a minute crus-